

A NEW EUROPEAN SPECIES OF APANTELES PARASITIC ON THE GIPSY MOTH.

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The species here described is a widely distributed European form, which is sometimes a parasite of the first importance on the gipsy moth, *Porthetria dispar* L. In literature and in museum collections it has been more or less confused with *viripennis* Haliday, and to a less extent with *lateralis* Haliday and *solitarius* Ratzeburg. From all of these, however, it is quite distinct; and in so far as I have been able to determine from a study of the literature and an examination of certain European collections, it is undescribed. It therefore seems necessary to describe it at this time in order to make the name available for use in other literature, and so to obviate the continuance of the confusion resulting from misidentification of the species.

***Apanteles porthetriae*, new species.**

Very similar to *viripennis* Haliday, but differing especially in the smoother plates of the 1st and 2d abdominal tergites, the denser pubescence of the mesonotum, and the more prominent ovipositor. From *liparidis* Bouche (= *fulvipes* of Authors, not Haliday), which it also very closely resembles, it can be distinguished by its denser mesonotal pubescence; the less polished propodeum and first and second abdominal tergites; the more steadily narrowing first tergite; and the darker markings of the posterior legs.

Female.—Length 3 mm. Head transverse; face broader than long, smooth and shining; malar space about as long as basal width of mandible; antennae fully as long as the body; the scape short and stout; the flagellar segments, except the apical four or five, very long; mesoscutum smooth and shining, minutely punctate anteriorly, posteriorly only with numerous faint setigerous punctures; the entire scutum closely pubescent, most thickly so posteriorly; scutellum moderately large, smooth and shining, pubescent laterally; propodeum shining, mostly smooth with scattered shallow punctures, sometimes with slight rugulosity along apical margin; mesopleura polished, with a shallow polished impression; hind coxae mostly smooth and shining; inner spur of posterior tibia fully half as long as the metatarsus; stigma of anterior wings rather large; radius perpendicular to anterior margin of wing and longer than intercubitus; abdomen about as long as the thorax, or very slightly shorter, strongly compressed; chitinized plate of first tergite fully two-and-one-half times as long as broad at base, narrowing gradually from base to apex, smooth and polished except apically, where it is weakly longitudinally punctato-aciculate; the chitinized plate of the second tergite triangular, about half as broad at base as long down the middle, and slightly less than half as broad at base as at apex, smooth and polished, except for a few faint aciculations inside the oblique grooves that

define the plate laterally; remaining tergites polished; hypopygium a little surpassing the apex of last tergite; ovipositor exerted about the length of the second tergite. Black; antennae entirely black; tegulae yellow; wings hyaline; stigma dark brown; anterior and middle legs entirely yellow, including the coxae; posterior coxae black; hind femora yellow, black at extreme tip; apex of hind tibiae blackish, usually broadly so; hind tarsi mostly blackish, except basal half of metatarsus, and sometimes base of the following segments; abdomen black; the broad membranous margins bordering the plates of the first and second tergites yellowish; sometimes a weak suggestion of reddish on the sides of the third tergite; sides and venter of abdomen yellowish on the basal half.

Male.—Like the female, except for the sexual differences usual to this group; the antennae are a little longer; the propodeum and the first and second abdominal tergites are even slightly less sculptured; and the blackish markings of the posterior legs are a little deeper.

Cocoon.—Chalky-white, solitary, normally attached lengthwise to the under side of the host larva.

Type.—Cat. No. 40833, U. S. N. M.

Type locality.—Olaszliszka, Hungary.

Host.—*Porthetria dispar* L.

Described from 5 female and 5 male specimens reared May, 1926, in the Bureau of Entomology, under Gipsy Moth Lab. No. E2-A5. This material was obtained in a heavy gipsy moth infestation, where the species was found to be a very abundant parasite of the small caterpillars, usually emerging from the third stage larvae.

The type, allotype, and six paratypes are in the United States National Museum; the two remaining paratypes are in the collection of the Gipsy Moth Laboratory.

DESCRIPTIONS OF FOUR SOUTH AMERICAN MOTHS.

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ZANOLIDAE.

Thelosia impedita, new species.

Small, frail, the fore wing scarcely pointed at apex, but otherwise with the structure and markings of *truncata* Schaus, *rectilinea* Dognin, *jorgenseni* Schaus or *minois* Schaus. Light reddish brown with bronzy reflection; a round dark brown discal dot, followed by a straight outer line from costa to inner margin; two lines beyond this, both wavy, forming arcs between the veins in reverse direction from each other. Hind wing pale yellowish, silky shining. Expanse, 18 mm.

Type, male, No. 894, Cornell University Collection, Teffé, Rio Solimoes, Brazil, February 14, 1920 (S. H. Parish).